

Commercial Horticulture

May 29, 2026

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Beneficial of the Week:

Natural enemies of cankerworms

Weed of the Week: Wild violet (*Viola* spp.)

Plant of the Week: David Austin Rose, Her Royal Highness, Princess Anne™

Pest Predictive Calendar Degree Days Conferences

Integrated Pest Management for Commercial Horticulture
extension.umd.edu/ipm

If you work for a commercial horticultural business in the area, you can report insect, disease, weed or cultural plant problems (**include location and insect stage**) found in the landscape or nursery to sklick@umd.edu

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Yellow Poplar Weevil – First activity reported

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Last week we put out the reminder that yellow poplar weevil adult (*Odontopus calceatus*) activity may be starting any time now based on its timing last year. Jeff Davidson (Baker Tree Services) reported seeing an adult yellow poplar weevil on poplar in Boonsboro (Washington Co. MD) on May 16th. Last year nurseries were hit pretty hard with YPW damage often requiring control measures; landscape hosts received some damage but usually not at a level that warranted control. See last year's [Special IPM Reports on YPW from 6/11/2025](#) for more detailed information on its biology, damage, and management.

If you find yellow poplar weevil, please let us know (pshrewsbury@umd.edu and sklick@umd.edu).



Yellow poplar weevil and feeding damage on poplar leaf reported on May 16, 2026.

Photo: Jeff Davidson, Baker Tree Services

Bagworms

Chris Kanarr found early instar bagworms in Hurlock, MD last week. Check out the [May 22, 2026 IPM Report](#) for more information on bagworms. Control measures are most effective when applied to early instar larvae. If you have high numbers of hatched egg sacks and/or caterpillars, the next week is an ideal time to treat with *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki*, spinosad (e.g. Conserve), or chlorantraniliprole (e.g. Acelepryn), all of which are highly effective on smaller larvae.



The 'bags' of early instar bagworm larvae are quite small and can be difficult to detect.

Photo: Chris Kanarr

Potato Leafhopper Numbers are Increasing

By Laura Nixon

After our first report of potato leafhopper (*Empoasca fabae*) on May 1st, we really haven't seen much activity, likely due to the cooler weather. This leafhopper migrates up from the South and adults are predicted to arrive in Maryland at 603 DD. All regions of the State have now surpassed that DD (except a cold spot in Central Maryland), so expect to see increasing potato leafhopper numbers in your nurseries and high tunnels. Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, sent us a photo this week of leafhopper damage on red maple; terminal or new growth leaves are particularly susceptible, and as the insects feed the leaves begin to curl. Progression of this damage can cause yellowing or hardening of those leaves, which is commonly referred to as "hopperburn" and can be mistaken for herbicide damage. Potato leafhopper can be treated with well-timed biorationals (e.g. *Beauveria bassiana*) or systemics. Continue to monitor your plants after treatment as this pest produces multiple generations throughout the summer.



Leaf curling damage on red maple caused by potato leafhopper.

Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Lace Bug Damage on River Birch

By Laura Nixon

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, found lace bugs and lace bug damage on river birch this week. Birch lace bug (also commonly called alder lace bug) (*Corythucha pergandei*) feeding causes yellow stippling on the topside of the leaves and they leave behind excrement spots on the underside. Damage on mature trees is generally aesthetic and control is not needed. If populations become heavy enough to cause serious issues, e.g. you observe complete yellowing of leaves and tree health is declining, a labelled systemic can be used such as flupyradifurone (Altus, an EPA reduced risk product), chlorantraniliprole (Acelypryn), or acetamiprid (Tristar). If the population is localized or the tree is smaller, horticultural oil can be used, as it is only effective when applied directly to the insect.



Lace bugs and excrement on the underside of river birch leaves.

Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout



Stippling damage from lace bug feeding on river birch,
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Leaf Galls Formed by Arthropods

By Laura Nixon

Now that spring is in full swing, you may be observing leaf galls on a variety of trees. Leaf galls can be formed by a variety of insects (or mites) dependent on the host tree, including wasps, mites, aphids, midges, and psylla. These galls occur when the gall maker feeds on the leaves and, through a chemical interaction with the host plant, triggers accelerated or abnormal growth of the leaf tissue to form a kind of pocket for the arthropod. The gall pulls double duty: keeps the arthropod contained to one area of the host plant and provides the arthropod with protection and nutrients for development. Leaf galls are more of an aesthetic issue than a plant health issue, and such can either be left alone or pruned out if they become unsightly. For identifying galls, you can open them up with a knife or fingernail to see which arthropod is inside (much easier to observe with a hand lens) and if you are having a hard time with identification, feel free to send us photos of the gall on the leaf and what the inside looks like.

Be mindful that, although leaf galls formed by arthropods are generally innocuous, the same cannot be said for twig galls or those formed by pathogens. Gall identification is important for treatment (or holding back on treatment).

Below are a few examples of leaf galls that we have observed over the past couple of weeks.

Wool Sower Gall Wasp

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, sent us a photo of a wool sower gall (also commonly called oak seed gall) on white oak this week. These galls contain the larval form of wool sower gall wasps (*Callirhytis seminator*), a species which is specific to white oak (*Quercus alba*). If you pull open this ball-like gall, you will see white seed-like structures which contain the actual wasp larvae. The adult wasp is tiny, brown, and harmless to humans. The tricky thing with this gall is it can be classed as either a leaf or twig gall, as it can develop on twig terminals or developing leaves, either way this species is not damaging to the plant.



Wool sower/oak seed gall on white oak.

Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Gnarled Oak Gall Midge

John Davis with Bartlett pruned some gnarly-looking galls out of oak in Carroll County last week and found live maggots inside; he was able to identify them from an Extension blog post (Ohio State University) as gnarled oak gall midge (*Macrodiplosis niveipila*). It is the larval form of this fly species that feeds from the leaves and induces the galls where it will feed and develop. The most common hosts for this species are white oak and pin oak, although these galls are not a particularly common sight.



Pruned out gnarled oak leaf gall.

Photo: John Davis, Bartlett



Gnarled oak leaf midge gall

Photo: Joe Boggs, Ohio State University

Black Tupelo Bladder Gall Mite

This eriophyid mite (*Eriophyes nyssae*) forms small bumpy galls on the leaves of black gum/black tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*). You can see many similar bladder galls on a range of trees, including walnut, box elder, and maples, all of which are caused by different species of eriophyid mites. The mites feed and reproduce within the safety of these galls. Black tupelo bladder gall mites are microscopic, if you pop open one of these galls you may not see them under hand lens; if you do see a small amount of pink something, that is the mites!

Witch Hazel Cone Gall

Similar to spiny witchhazel galls ([April 17, 2026 IPM Alert](#)), these galls are caused by a heterogeneous aphid. The witch-hazel cone gall aphid (*Hormaphis hamamelidis*) utilizes witch hazel as a winter host and migrate to river birch in the summer. A single female will generally trigger this “nipple gall” and reproduce within; a later winged generation will emerge and disperse to river birch in early summer. If you split this gall open you will find adult and nymphal aphids along with molted skins, as multiple generations develop within.



Black tupelo bladder galls.
Photo: Laura Nixon, UME



Cone gall on witchhazel.
Photo: Laura Nixon, UME

Black Cherry Aphid Activity

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Angela Burke (Raemelton Farm, Frederick Co. MD) reported black cherry aphid, *Myzus cerasi*, activity on cherries on May 27th. Black cherry aphid occurs everywhere cherries are grown throughout the U.S. and prefers sweet cherries to tart cherries. Black cherry aphid alternates between summer and winter/spring host plants. Cherry is its winter/spring host with eggs laid in the fall on the bark and buds of twigs. Eggs hatch before buds open in early spring. They undergo 2-3 generations on cherry and can cause significant distortion damage to the new growth of cherries (sweet cherries more so than tart) and produce abundant honeydew. Winged adults are produced and they migrate to their summer hosts (plants in the mustard family) where they undergo multiple generations, although some aphids may stay on cherry. In the fall, winged males and female aphids return to cherry and produce eggs for overwintering.

In environments where IPM and beneficial insect conservation practices are implemented, as at Raemelton Farm, natural enemies should reduce aphid populations below damaging levels. If aphid populations and damage are high, you may prune out and remove growing tips with heavy aphid densities and /or use a product that has a short residual and low impact on natural enemies to reduce aphid populations until the natural enemies move onto the plants and provide biological control. Also manage weeds in the family Brassicaceae near the cherry trees.



Various life stages and winged and wingless forms of black cherry aphid on cherry.

Photo: Angela Burke, Raemelton Farm



Heavy distortion and curling damage to new foliage of a cherry tree fed on by black cherry aphids.

Photo from: https://influentialpoints.com/Gallery/Myzus_cerasi_Black_cherry_aphid.htm (go to this web site for more detailed images)

Curled Rose Sawfly

By Laura Nixon

Last month ([April 10th Newsletter](#)), we wrote about the early season roseslug sawfly. As we move towards summer, the two other species of rose sawfly larvae will be present on roses. This week, we found the large larvae of the curled rose sawfly (*Allantus cinctus*); when these larvae are small, they scrape away and chew the top layers of rose leaves to form the classic “window paning” associated with sawfly damage. However, this species’ larvae can grow to 3/4", and this much larger larvae begin to truly skeletonize leaves. Curled rose

sawfly larvae tend to chew out large crescent moon sections of leaves which can be mistaken for leafcutter bee damage. Curled rose sawfly typically produce two generations per year, with a potential third generation in warmer climates. This species is so named because they curl up as they feed, not because they cause any curling in the leaves. If you notice any rose sawfly on your plants, they can easily be picked off. If you start to notice high populations or a concerning increase in damage, organic materials such as Spinosad are effective against sawfly larvae, as are the targeted systemics chlorantraniliprole and cyantraniliprole.



Large larva of curled rose sawfly.
Photo: Laura Nixon, UME



Windowpanes in rose leaves from rose sawfly feeding.
Photo: Laura Nixon

Dusky Birch Sawfly

By: Suzanne Klick

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, found dusky birch sawfly larvae on *Betula nigra* on May 28 in Montgomery County, MD. The larvae line up around the margin of a leaf when feeding. They become s-shaped when disturbed. This sawfly has two generations per year in Maryland (April and May and then again in July through early fall).

Control: A management option is to prune off infested branches / leaves. If populations are too high for mechanical removal, spinosad (Conserve) can be applied. In early July, monitor plants closely for small sawfly larvae of the second generation. Horticultural oil is a good option to treat the larvae when they are small. Remember that Bt is not effective against sawflies.



Dusky birch sawfly larvae become s-shaped when disturbed.

Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Red Thread/Pink Patch

Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc., is finding red thread/pink patch infections in turf this week in Reisterstown and Baltimore City.

From May 17, 2024 IPM Report

By: Dr. Fereshteh Shahoveisi, UMD

Red Thread and Pink Patch: These two diseases are common after a rainy period in late spring and early summer. Pink patch often occurs with red thread and has similar symptoms. Management techniques are similar for both diseases. Red thread and pink patch are identifiable by their pink, thread-like strands (mycelium and sclerotia), typically appearing in patches. These diseases thrive under wet and low nitrogen conditions. Enhancing nitrogen fertility can help suppress the disease, alongside proper watering practices to improve air circulation and reduce surface moisture. Chemical applications are not recommended.



Pink patch and red thread are turf diseases with similar symptoms that often show up together, especially after a rainy period.

Photos: Mark Schlossberg, ProLawn Plus, Inc.

June 23, 2026 IPM Scouts' Diagnostic Session

Time: 12:30 - 3:00

Location: CMREC, Ellicott City

The link to register for this program is on our [Conferences' web page](#)

Cottony Maple Scale and Japanese Maple Scale

Marie Rojas, IPM Scout, flipped over female covers of several species of scale on plants in Montgomery County, MD. She found eggs under the female covers of Japanese maple scale, cottony maple scale, and gloomy scale. Marie noted that there were many female bodies under the covers when she checked the gloomy scale. Egg hatch for these scale is around 829, 872, and 912, respectively. Some areas have reached these degree days levels, and many locations are close to these levels. Monitor plants infested with these scales closely for egg hatch. Control treatments are the most effective stage for control.



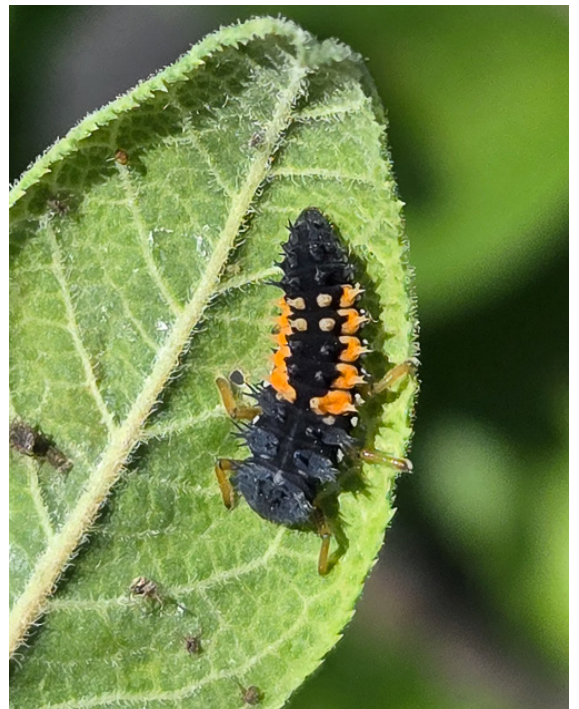
Cottony maple scale female is producing a cottony sac full of eggs.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout

Beneficial Insects Are Active

This week, we have received multiple reports of beneficial insects active in nurseries and landscapes.



A group of lacewing eggs are on a leaf of *Prunus maritima*.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout



This lady beetle larva is one of many species of lady beetles that help keep insects levels low.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout



Marie Rojas has been finding many orange-spotted lady beetles, aka ursine spur-legged lady beetle, on various plants in a nursery this week.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout



A predatory midge larva is feeding on aphids on a *Prunus maritima* leaf.
Photo: Marie Rojas, IPM Scout



This predatory stink bug has inserted its piercing/sucking mouthpart into a spotted lanternfly nymph. It will suck out the contents of its prey.
Photo: Adria Bordas, Virginia Cooperative Extension

Beneficial of the Week

By: Paula Shrewsbury

Natural enemies help suppress cankerworms

*Why do cankerworms outbreak in some years and not others? In [last week's UME IPM Report](#) you heard about cankerworms (Geometridae) causing major defoliation of hardwood trees in forested areas of several MD counties. A common ecological phenomenon is **predator – prey cycling** (in this sense “predator” often includes parasitoids and pathogens) where pest population densities cycle over time, being very high for a period and then become very low for a period, and then high again and so forth. These “cycles” in the pest population density are often driven by natural enemies. As prey items (ex. pests) become abundant and outbreak there is more food for natural enemies resulting in natural enemy populations doing better and increasing in density. The increased density of natural enemies then suppresses the prey density. If prey density goes down, less food for natural enemies lowers their population densities; which allows the prey to outbreak again in the future.*

This pattern cycles of time. It takes time for prey densities to respond to changes in natural enemy densities, and natural enemy densities to respond in changes in prey densities. The cycle time varies depending on the pest species and natural enemies (usually in years from a few to several). Predator – prey cycling occurs with cankerworms reportedly over a 2-3 year period, usually before heavy tree mortality from cankerworm defoliation occurs.

*What natural enemies feed on cankerworm? Natural enemies of cankerworms include birds, ground beetles (Carabidae: *Calosoma* species), predatory stink bugs, spiders, parasitic wasps and flies, other generalist predators and parasitoids, and various naturally occurring diseases. MDA reports seeing most of these natural enemies feeding on cankerworms this year in MD ([from MDA Public Notice \(5/18/20216\)](#)). Two notable beetle predators of cankerworms and other caterpillars in trees are the Fiery searcher and Wilcox's Spring caterpillar hunter. The **fiery searcher**, (*Calosoma scrutator*), also known as the caterpillar hunter, is a beautiful, large (~1.5”), predatory beetle. The name fiery searcher comes from the ability of this beetle to move rapidly through the forest as it searches for prey. A related beetle, **Wilcox's Spring caterpillar hunter** (*Calosoma wilcoxi*), looks identical to the fiery hunter except it is smaller, only about one third the size (see image). See the [Beneficial of the Week in the UME IPM Report from April 11, 2025](#) for more details on these beautiful predators. A common parasitoid that attacks the eggs of cankerworm is the wasp, *Telenomus alsophilae*. This wasp is reported to be one of the primary natural enemies responsible for the cycling in cankerworm populations.*

After seeing the heavy defoliation caused by cankerworms, I am glad that Mother Nature has balanced the playing fields with a suite of natural enemies that can knock down outbreaks of cankerworms and prevent longer term, more significant damage to trees.



Wilcox's Spring caterpillar hunter, *Calosoma wilcoxi* (right), is about one third the size of its cousin, the fiery searcher *C. scrutator* (left). Both are voracious predators of caterpillars.

Photo: M.J. Raupp, UMD

Weed of the Week

By:Nathan Glenn

Wild Violet (*Viola* spp.)

As we near the end of spring and summer creeps towards us, many of our most familiar weeds are well on their way to establishing themselves if the opportunity is afforded to them. Crabgrass is beginning to germinate in warmer areas, dandelions have already set seed for the most part, and weed management programs for landscape and turfgrass managers are in full swing. Among the weeds becoming more noticeable in both turf and landscape settings is wild violet, a persistent perennial that can be as attractive as it is troublesome.

Wild violets are commonly found throughout much of the United States in lawns, ornamental beds, woodland edges, and shaded landscapes. While some homeowners appreciate their colorful blooms, they can quickly spread and become difficult to manage once established.



Figure 1: Wild violet in full bloom.
Photo: Elmar Langle/iStock/Getty Images Plus

Identification

- Growth habit:** Low-growing perennial, typically 2–5 inches tall
- Leaves:**
 - Heart-shaped with rounded teeth along the margins
 - Form a basal rosette
 - Often glossy and dark green
- Flowers:**
 - Appear in spring through early summer
 - Range in color from white to purple
 - Five petals, with the lower petal often marked by darker veins
- Root system:**
 - May have fibrous roots, rhizomes, and occasionally a taproot
- Spread:**
 - Reproduces by seed, rhizomes, and stolons



Figure 2: Closeup of wild violet's heart-shaped leaf.
Photo: Nathan Glenn, UME

Fun Fact: Wild violet flowers are edible and have historically been used to garnish salads, desserts, and teas. The flowers also serve as an important nectar source for early-season pollinators.

Habitat & Timing

- Common in turfgrass, landscape beds, and shaded areas
- Thrives in fertile, moist soils
- Often becomes more noticeable during spring flowering
- Can persist and spread year after year through underground rhizomes

Cultural Control

- Maintain dense, healthy turf to improve competition against violet infestations.
- Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilization, as wild violets thrive in highly fertile turf settings.
- Remember that returning grass clippings can contribute up to 1 pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet annually.
- Frequent mowing may help reduce vigor in turf settings.
- Hand-pulling is often ineffective because rhizomes and root fragments readily regenerate.

Chemical Control

Organic Options

Landscape Settings:

- Scythe® (pelargonic acid)
- Prizefighter® (ammonium nonanoate)
- Clove oil (eugenol) products
- Acetic acid products such as BurnOut®

These products are non-selective and will only kill the top foliage, not the underground structures such as the roots and rhizomes. Therefore, for effective control, they may require multiple applications alongside cultural and mechanical control practices.

Turf Settings:

- Iron-based herbicides containing FeHEDTA

Research has shown that multiple applications of FeHEDTA products can provide suppression while causing minimal turf injury and, in some cases, temporarily enhancing turf color.

Conventional Options

Turf:

- Quincept® (2,4-D + quinclorac + dicamba)
- Turflon Ester Ultra® (triclopyr)
- T-Zone SE® (triclopyr + sulfentrazone + 2,4-D + dicamba)

Herbicides containing triclopyr seem to have the best control on wild violet. Triclopyr is a selective herbicide that generally targets broadleaf weeds and woody plants while not effecting most turfgrasses. Multiple



Figure 3: Wild violet has established itself under the welcoming shade of this Japanese maple in Keymar, Maryland.

Photo: Nathan Glenn, UME

applications are often necessary due to the plant's perennial nature and extensive root system.

Landscape Beds:

- Triclopyr and Glyphosate products can be effective when carefully spot-applied. Both of these products will effect common desirable broadleaf and woody plant species found in landscap beds. Be careful not to apply these on desirable species.
- More than one application may be required for complete control.

Management Tip: Fall applications of systemic herbicides are often more effective than spring applications because wild violets are actively moving carbohydrates to their roots and rhizomes, improving herbicide translocation and long-term control.

Wild violet may be one of the more attractive weeds you'll encounter, but its ability to spread by seed, stolons, and rhizomes makes it a formidable competitor in both turf and landscape settings. Early detection and a consistent management strategy are key to keeping populations in check.

Of course if you are a homeowner reading this and you like how wild violet looks and its other merits, and there can be a lot to like, there's no need to do anything. Enjoy the beautiful spring purple flowers!

Plant of the Week

By: Ginny Rosenkranz

Going to London to be able to enter the 2026 Chelsea Flower Show gave me new inspiration with roses. The British love their roses and each new rose of merit is often named after royalty. That is the case of the David Austin English shrub rose named after Her Royal Highness, Princess Anne™. They are bred by crossing old garden roses with more modern roses to achieve the delightful fragrance, delicacy and charm of the old-style blooms. Princess Anne™ Rose is a lovely shrub rose that is disease resistant and bears beautiful fragrant blooms. She is a compact, bushy English shrub rose with large clusters of fragrant, rich pink blooms that repeat from late spring through early autumn. The young flowers start out as deep pink to almost red, then gradually fade to pure rich pink. The 85 petals are narrow with a hint of yellow on their undersides. The plants can grow 4 feet tall and 4 ½ feet wide.

These roses need at least 4 and prefer more hours of sun each day. And thrive in well-drained fertile soil. Plants are hardy in USDA zones 5-11. It is always a good idea to have a 1–3-inch layer of mulch to maintain soil moisture and keep the roots cool. As Princess Anne™ is a repeat bloomer, it is a good idea to use a balanced rose fertilizer



David Austin Rose Her Royal Highness, Princess Anne™ in full bloom at the Chelsea Flower Show. Photo: Ginny Rosenkranz, UME

once a month during the growing season. They do best if they are pruned in the winter while the plants are dormant and will not delay blooming time in spring. Pruning helps to control the size and shape of the shrub rose, stimulates healthy new growth, maximizes the flowering and improves the air flow which reduces the risk of disease. Deadheading or removing the old, spent blooms will encourage the plants to repeat their flowering.

Pest Predictive Calendar "Predictions"

By: Nancy Harding and Paula Shrewsbury

In the Maryland area, the accumulated growing degree days (**DD**) this week range from about **592 DD** (Clarksville) to **956 DD** (Nat'l Arboretum/Reagan Nat'l). The [Pest Predictive Calendar](#) tells us when susceptible stages of pest insects are active based on their DD. Therefore, this week you should be monitoring for the following pests. The estimated start degree days of the targeted life stage are in parentheses.

Euonymus scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) (**522 DD**)
Bronze birch borer – adult emergence (**547 DD**)
Potato leafhopper – adult arrival (**603 DD**)
Black vine weevil – adult emergence (**607 DD**)
Twospotted spider mite – egg hatch (**627 DD**)
Bagworm – egg hatch (**635 DD**)
Cottony camellia / Taxus scale – egg hatch / crawler (**649 DD**)
Mimosa webworm – larva, early instar (1st gen) (**674 DD**)
Juniper scale – egg hatch / crawler (**694 DD**)
San Jose scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) (**723 DD**)
Crapemyrtle bark scale – egg hatch / crawler (1st gen) (**724 DD**)
Calico scale – egg hatch / crawler (**765 DD**)
Oak lecanium scale – egg hatch / crawler (**789 DD**)
Rhododendron borer – adult emergence (**815 DD**)
Japanese maple scale – egg hatch (1st gen) (**829 DD**)
Fall webworm – egg hatch (1st gen) (**829 DD**)
Dogwood borer – adult emergence (**830 DD**)
European elm scale – egg hatch / crawler (**831 DD**)
Cottony maple scale – egg hatch / crawler (**872 DD**)
Winged euonymus scale – egg hatch / crawler (**892 DD**)
European fruit lecanium scale – egg hatch / crawler (**904 DD**)
Gloomy scale – crawler emergence (**912 DD**)
Dogwood sawfly – larva, early instar (**932 DD**)
Cryptomeria scale – egg hatch / crawler (**937 DD**)
Azalea bark scale – egg hatch / crawler (**957 DD**)
Hibiscus sawfly – larva, early instar (**1015 DD**)
Japanese beetle – adult emergence (**1026 DD**)

See the [Pest Predictive Calendar](#) for more information on DD and plant phenological indicators (PPI) to help you better monitor and manage these pests.

Degree Days (as of May 27, 2026)

Annapolis Naval Academy (KNAK)	745
Baltimore, MD (KBWI)	792
Belcamp (FS836)	709
Clarksville (001MD)	592
College Park (KCGS)	847
Dulles Airport (KIAD)	835
Ft. Belvoir, VA (KDA)	880
Frederick (KFDK)	707
Gaithersburg (KGAI)	783
Greater Cumberland Reg (KCBE)	709
Martinsburg, WV (KMRB)	759
Millersville (MD026)	803
Natl Arboretum/Reagan Natl (KDCA)	956
Perry Hall (C0608)	706
Salisbury/Ocean City (KSBY)	823
St. Mary's City (Patuxent NRB KNHK)	878
Westminster (KDMW)	918

Important Note: We are using the [Online Phenology and Degree-Day Models](#) site. Use the following information to calculate GDD for your site: Select your location from the map Model Category: All models Select Degree-day calculator Thresholds in: Fahrenheit °F Lower: 50 Upper: 95 Calculation type: simple average/growing dds Start: Jan 1

Conferences

June 16, 2026

[2026 Eastern Shore Procrastinators Conference](#)

Location: Zoom

June 18, 2026 (full - can sign up on wait list)

MNLGA Field Day

Location: Mt Cuba Center, Hockessin, DE

June 25, 2026 (5:30 - 8:30 p.m.)

MAA Beech Leaf Disease Training

June 26, 2026

[Montgomery County Pesticide Procrastinators Conference](#)

Location: Derwood, MD

[IPM Scouts' Diagnostic Session](#) (1 - 3 p.m.)

June 23, 2026

Location: CMREC, Ellicott City, MD

August 4 and 5, 2026

The Stanton A. Gill Symposium: A focus on biological control

Location: CMREC, Ellicott City, MD

Commercial Ornamental IPM Information

<http://extension.umd.edu/ipm>

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